



*Gal & S.C.*  
**THE**  
**Hammer for the**  
**stone:**

*So named, for that it*  
*sheweth the most excel-*  
*lent remedie that euer*  
*was knowne for the*  
*same.*

*Lately devised by* Walter Cætic *K*  
*Maister of Art, and student in*  
*Physicke.*

¶ *Imprinted at London, by*  
*Henrie Denham dwelling in*  
*Pater noster Row at the*  
*signe of the Starre,*  
*1580.*

Kobuch  
Zuch

A large, dark, stylized signature or scribble, possibly reading "MUSEUM" or "MUSEUM OF". The ink is thick and black, with a prominent loop on the left side. The word "MUSEUM" is clearly visible in the center of the scribble.

John H. P. P.

## To the Reader.



Onsidering with my selfe  
(gentle reader) how com-  
mon a disease the stone is,  
and how little helpe the  
parties griued haue by the  
means of Physicians in this our time,  
and of long time haue had: and al-  
so hearing it diuerse times oblected,  
that the most learned Physician can  
neither preuent the stone, in those,  
who naturallie are inclined therun-  
to, neither cure it in those in whom it  
is ingendered, I did endeuor my selfe  
with all studie and diligence, to find  
out somthing, which might far excell  
the remedies now dailie vsed for the  
cure of the stone.

VVhereupon taking mine inuen-  
tion from Etius, who vsed very much  
the powder of Goats bloud for cure of  
the same: also being further perswaded  
therevnto by authoritie of diuerse.

A.ij

writing

## To the Reader.

writing of the nature of goats bloud:  
I did with my great charge attempt  
to draw a pure and cleare liquor out  
of the bloud of the male goat, which  
with the patience of the Physicians, I  
will be bold to call a Quintessence.

And hauing made experience ther-  
of now two yeares, and better, with  
diuerse: I thought good to publish the  
same, to the reliefe of many, which are  
griued with that disease, and that in  
such sort, as it shall appeare vnto the  
world, that I rather seeke herein to  
benefite my Countrie, than anie pri-  
uate gaine to my selfe.

For whereas no man troubled with  
that disease, can haue the helpe of the  
Physician, without his great charge: I  
haue deuised that meane, that anie  
man so diseased may haue such ease  
with verie small charge, as I dare  
boldlie anouch, cannot be had by anie  
vsuall meanes.

But

## To the Reader.

But for the commendation hereof I leaue it rather to be commended by the helpe and ease of those, who feele the passions of that most terrible disease, than vse anie long Rhetoricall persuasions, knowing that good wine needs no garland, & that the fairest garland can be no long credite to fowre wine.

But for better performance of my promise, I thinke it verie necessarie, to signifie vnto such as are inclined to the stone, and to those that are already troubled with the same: First, The diuision of the booke into foure Chapters. the causes of the stone, and whereof it is ingendered. Secondlie, the difference of stones ingendered in mans bodie. Thirddie, the vsuall way, both to preuent and cure the stone. And fourthlie, the way or meane now late deuised for preuenting and curing of the same. VVherin being somewhat instructed, they shalbe the better able to gouerne

To the Reader.

*gouverne themselves, in auoiding and curing the disease, as not needing the Physicians continuall counsell, but being Physicians to themselves..*

*Yet I would not haue anie man think, that I mind to make any long or curious discourse of the stone, touching all the deepest pointes of the same, as endeuoring to make the Readers perfect Physicians herein : but onelie to shewe them a superficial knowledge, sufficient to direct them in the taking of my Quintessence, both for the preuenting and curing of the stone.*

*And thus (gentle Reader) haue I diuided that, wherof I mind to write into foure partes, wherein I will not endeuor my selfe to speake whatsoever may conuenientlie be spoken: but rather to speake nothing that maie conuenientlie be left out.*

W. C.

The Author to those that are  
*vexed with the stone*, in  
verse, as followeth.

**T**hy silver, gold, thy precious stone,  
Thy muche, thy worldlie wealth,  
Nought helpeth now thy grievous grone,  
No ease it giues, no health:

Now dost thou lie

2 Amidst thy friends a prisoner,  
A peece of pining claie,  
Thy hope for want of hearts desire,  
Doth faile and bade awaie:

Thou seest it to die.

3 Thy friends eie tears, thy hart drops bloud,  
Thy lims and ioints do quake,  
Thy stomach vomits that is good,  
whose force makes bedsted shake:

An endlesse woo.

4 Thy dolefull life to thee is death,  
And death were life to thee,  
For paine doth cease with thy last breath,  
But life heapes miserie.

Come death! why so?

5 What? what? sends God a maladic,  
and not a meane for ease?

No Physicke good? no remedie?

This raging griefe t'appeale?

Though Physicke faile,

6 Behold

6 Behold a faithfull friend unknowne,  
(To do his Countrie good,)  
will ease this grieve and heauie grone,  
with water of Goates blood:

Then do not quaille.

7 Though dreadfull death an action brought,  
This Goat thy baile will be:  
And though the cause be litie wrought,  
The verdict goes with thee:

Lift vp thy hart,

8 His harme, thy hope: his swe, thy wealth;  
His heart receiues the knife,  
He peeldes his bloud to bring thee health,  
His death shall be thy life,

And end thy smart,

Lo, thus the Authour grates thee well,  
Thy friend without desert:  
He craves but thanks, and so doth sell  
A salve for wounded hart:  
He seeks good will, giues ease of paine,  
Good wordes for ware: an easie gaine,



Vale.





The causes of the stone, and  
how it is ingendered in  
mans bodie.

The first Chapter.



It is not vnknown  
vnto such as haue  
bestowed any time  
in the studie of phy-  
sicke, that as well  
the old as new wri-  
ters, with one con-

sent do all agree, that there are two  
causes of the stone: the one materiall, Two  
the other formall. causes of  
The materiall the stone.  
cause is an earthlie, grosse, thicke,  
and simle humour: the formall cause  
is the heate of mans bodie, digesting  
or baking the said humour, vntill it be  
hard, which then remaineth in the na-  
ture of a stone. This will I make  
more manifest vnto you by a familiar  
example.

Clare of it selfe is an earthlie and  
simle substance, which I will com-  
pare vnto the humour whereof the  
stone

## The Hammer

stone is ingendered. Also the fire I will compare vnto the heate of mans bodie, whereby you may see how the stone is ingendered. For this claie being baked in the fire, is made a stone, and loseth his nature of claie.

Here also I thinke it good to note, that nature requireth alwaies a fit matter to worke vpon. For one onelie action of nature, at one time worketh diuerse and verie contrarie effects: which happeneth, because of the contrarietie of the matters where vpon she worketh, and not by any diuersitie of hir action.

For as by fire, claie is made a stone: so chalke being a stone, by fire is converted into powder. And as claie by fire is made a fast and firme substance which before was soft, and easie to be dissolued in water: so chalke being before a fast and sound lumpe, is by the same fire made fit to be dissolued in water, because of the discontinuities, or separation of his parts.

Whereby you may gather, that this  
limie

## for the Stone.

simle humour, being in mans bodie,  
hatha nature verie apt to be turned  
into a stone, which otherwise, by so  
small heate could hardlie be. And  
therefore I would wish euerie man to  
haue a speciall care in refusing meats,  
and other things, which are apt to  
breede the stone, and in vsing the con-  
trarie, which hereafter in place conue-  
nient, touching the preventing of the  
stone, I will not omit.

The difference of stones inge-  
dered in mans bodie.

### *The second Chapter.*



Hane (according to my  
promise) brieflie spoken of  
the two causes of the  
stone. Now with like bre-  
uittie I will speake of the difference of  
stones ingendered in mans bodie,  
which I find by experience to differ in  
place, colour, forme, quantitie, and  
hardnesse.

*Fine spe-  
ciall diffe-  
rences of  
the stone.*

As touching the first, there are two  
vsuall

## The Hammer

vsuall places where the stone is ingendered, the kidnies, and the bladder. Unto the stone of the kidnies, the middle aged, and they that somewhat decline, are most subiect. And these stones of the kidnies are also of two sorts. For they are either ingendered in the hollowe vessels of the kidnies: or in the substance or fleshie parts.

But unto the stone of the bladder, children are most inclined: which happeneth, for that all children (for the most part) first eate often, befoze that which they eate befoze be digested. Next after they haue eaten, they vse violent exercise, & motion of their bodies continuallie, wherby they force a thicker & more grosse saice or nutriment, from the stomach into the body, than nature requirerth: and that grosse substance settling in the bottome of the bladder, by the temperate heate of the child, is conuerted into a stone. As in the making of the artificiall wines, if you let them passe through the strainer gentle, of their owne accord,

for the Stone.

cozd, they come cleare : but if hastlie  
you force them by wringing, they  
come thicke, and being settled, will be  
full of grounds in the bottome.

Secondlie for colour, there are some  
stones white, some blacke, others yel-  
lowe, some red, some ash colour, and  
some mixt of diuerse colours. Which  
diuersitie happeneth chieflie by diffe-  
rence of the matter wherof the stones  
were ingendered : and somewhat by  
digestion of the stones, either by smal-  
ler or greater heat, with either longer  
or shorter time.

The third difference of stones, is  
in forme or fashion. For some are  
round, as a ball : some like an egge,  
some like a pease, some like a barlie  
cozne : some sharpe, some piked, and  
of diuerse and sundrie other formes,  
whercof I neede not speake.

The fourth difference is in quan-  
tity. For the stone differeth in quan-  
tity, from the bignesse of a pins head,  
or lesse, vnto the quantitie of an egge,  
or greater. And the smaller sort of  
stones,

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stones, are (for the most part) ingendered in the kidnies, and that either in the hollowe vessels of the kidnies, as I said befoze: which being but small, the stone cannot exceed the bignesse thereof, and therefore must bee small also. Or else in the substance of fleshy parts of the kidnies, here and there dispersed, which also are neuer found to be great. But the greater sort of stones are alwaies ingendered in the bladder, for that the vessell being great, will also admit the generation of a great stone.

The fift difference is in hardnesse. For there are some (as I haue often seene) which are scant congealed or baked, so that one may breake them to grit with his finger & his thumbe. Others somewhat harder, and not easie to be broken. And others so hard as they will not easilie yeld to the Hammer. The stone that breaketh gentlie, is (for the most part) red or yelow. The middle sort is of diuerse colours. The hardest, white.

The

for the Stone.

The vsuall waie how to preuent  
and cure the stone.

*The third Chapter.*



In the two former Chap-  
ters I haue brieuely tou-  
ched the matter, whereof  
the stone is ingendered,  
and the difference of stones. Now I  
will shewe the vsuall meanes, both to  
preuent and cure the stone, which (a-  
mongst the Physicians of our time)  
are now daillie practised.

The stone in those, who onelie feare  
the disease, and are not yet troubled  
therewith, is preuented by two speci-  
all meanes. The one is, by abstinence  
from meates, & things which are apt  
to breede the stone. Which are of two  
sortes also. For either they breede in  
the bodie a fit matter, easie to be con-  
uerted into a stone: as Meale, Pigge,  
Lambe, Ling, Greenefish, Geles,  
Cheese, Milke: and generallie, all ve-  
rie grosse, slimie, swete, & fat meates.  
Or else they cause an vnaturall heat  
in

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in the bodie, and inflame the kidnies, and other parts: as, heating the backe at the fire, lieng much vpon the back, also great vse of Pepper, Ginger, and other spices, or anie thing of like nature.

The other by purging that humoz, which being in the bodie, is not as yet digested to the nature of a stone: which is done by two meanes also. Either by purgations, and laxative medicines: or otherwise, by those things, which being of a verie subtile, thin, and pearling nature, passe suddenly through the liuer, the kidnies, and the bladder, and violentlye carrie with them, such thinne and grosse humours, as they find by the way: as, white wine, and Rhenish wine, & such like taken fasting: which being not taken fasting, worke not this effect. For being vled either with, or soon after meat, they hasten the digestion, & carrie grosse and rawe humours into the bodie, whereby they worke a verie contrarie effect, and ingender the  
stones



## for the Stone.

Stone being much vsed.

But the stone being already ingendered by the vsuall meanes, is to be cured chiefly by things, which cause the stone to breake and void: as Sarsage, Warlike, Bellitorie of the wall, Cromwell, and other things infinite, whereof I haue named foure good, pleasant, & easiest to be taken. There are also diuerse other meanes: as letting blood, purging, glisters, vomits, and mollifieng or distending the narrowe and freight vessels with oiles, &c. wherein the stone sticketh. But for breastie sake, all these I let passe.

The preventing and curing of the stone, by a new meane late deuised.

### The fourth Chapter.



Haue hitherto briefly touched the causes of the stone, the difference of stones, and the vsuall meanes for preventing and curing of the stone.

B. J.

Now

## The Hammer

Now I mind to shew the way, both  
to prevent and cure the Stone, by the  
Quintessence of Goates blood. But  
the manner of making this Quintes-  
sence, the choice of the Goat, the time  
of the yeare, the diuersitie of the blood  
of the arterie, and of the Veine, and the  
order of distilling, and circulating the  
same: also, the preparation of the  
Beere in which it must be taken: I  
will not here speake of: but will deli-  
uer it in writing, to the right wor-  
shipfull and most learned company  
of Physicians in London: wishing  
them to appoint certaine Apotheca-  
ries, which shall be sworne for the iust  
& true making of this Quintessence:  
which being so made, the Physicians  
may direct the same to be given, as to  
them (their patients, and circumstan-  
ces rightlie wised) shall seeme most  
meet.

But in the meane time you shall  
have of this Quintessence (although  
no great quantitie, yet so much as  
shall be sufficient for the cure of the  
same

for the Stone. I

same with a great number, and of the  
Beere prepared, in which it must be  
taken) at Maister Graieshouse the A-  
pothecarie in Fanchurch Strete:  
whose honestie and good dealing I  
dare boldly commend vnto you. The  
order of vsing this Quintessence, is  
this.

The place  
where the  
Quintef-  
sence is  
to be had.

Take euerie morning fasting halfe  
a wine pint of the Beere prepared, in-  
to which the Apothecarie shall adde  
a quantitie appointed of the Quint-  
essence.

How this  
Quintef-  
sence is  
to be vsed.

But because the diuersitie of patients  
will make a diuersitie of the quanti-  
ties of the Beere, & that the elder sort  
are able to take more, and the yonger  
lesse, let this be a generall rule.

Euerie one take a verie good and  
heartie draught, according to the abi-  
litie of the person, in the morning, and  
fast one houre after it. And if he be not  
as yet vered with the Stone, it is suffi-  
cient to vse this twentie daies in the  
Spring, and twentie daies in the fall  
of the lease: which will preserve him  
from

## The Hammer

from the disease. But if he be troubled with the Stone, let him vse it as long as he findeth any grauell to void: which is a certain rule to know when he is cured.

Also he must vse no violent motion of his bodie, but gentle walking, or such like, whiles he taketh it: least the Stone beginning to breake, the peeces thereof fall into the narrowe vessels, betwene the kidnies and the bladder: or from the bladder into the yeard, to the great torment of the Patient.

You shall haue this halfe pint, with the Quintessence therein, sufficient for one quantitie for foure pence: which I haue thought good to set down certaine, that euery man might knowe the same: and considering the charge in buieng the Goates, and keeping them, also in making the Quintessence, I thinke euerie man may easily satisfie himselfe the benefite to be verie small.

And now to end this my short worke, I let passe that which a number

for the Stone.

ber of wylters set forth of the nature  
of the Goat, & the vertue of his blood  
against the Stone. Whellie I alledge  
one sentence of Fuchius, an excellent,  
wise, and learned Physician, which I  
find in his booke De medendis morbis.  
Writing of the Stone, & the cure there  
of, after he had shewed diuerse reme-  
dies, he endeth thus: *Sanguis denique  
hircinus, ad calculos cum renum, tum vesicæ  
presens remedium est. Nam præcistentes  
soluit, & per urinam excreuit, & ut alii  
amplius non generentur prohibet, ac dolo-  
rem sedat.* And to conclude, Goates  
bloud is a present remedie, both for  
the stone of the kidnies and the blad-  
der. For it dissolueth those that are  
there alreadie, and voideth them by  
urine, and suffreth no more to inge-  
der, also taketh away the paine.

Now I thinke it good to note, that  
if any person dwelling farre from  
London, would take of this Quintes-  
sence, & cannot haue the Beere fresh  
carried, in which it ought to be taken,  
let him buye at Maister Graies of the  
Quintef-

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Quintessence, which he shall haue for  
five shillings the wine pint: and when  
he will vse it, boile halfe an handfull  
of Parlie in strong Ale, half an houre  
or lesse; and into one hartie draught  
thereof, adde two spoonfulls of the  
Quintessence; and drinke it in the  
Mornning fasting, and fast one houre  
after it, at the least. Use this order  
twentie daies together.

The cause whie I with the Par-  
lie to be vsed is, for that it is a great  
opener, and will helpe the Quintes-  
sence to passe more swiftlie to the  
kidnies & the bladder, where it ought  
to worke, which otherwisse continu-  
ing long in the Romach, would not  
worke so effectuallye.

But least this most excellent medi-  
cine should perhaps be slandered: as  
also, if any person whatsoener desireth  
to haue conference with me for his  
greater ease, not finding perchance  
by some abuse such remedie as I  
haue promised, and he looked for: let  
him (if it seme good) repaire to my  
house

for the Stone.

house in great Wickham in the Countie of Buckingham, where he shall find the Authour, without either pennie or pennie worth, readie to do what possible he may, for his further cure.

And if by taking ought, herein hee breake his promise, let him be thought rather a deceiuer, than one seeking the benefite of his Countie.



*FINIS.*



Christenheit



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911  
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